GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2831
ANSWERED ON:02.08.2017
Per Capita Income
Kateel Shri Nalin Kumar

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

the details of the national income and the per capita income of the country during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise and the steps taken and the schemes launched by the Government to curb the decline, if any, in the per capita income of the economically backward States and districts;
(b) whether the Government has maintained any data to compare the level of per capita income of the country before and after the 1991 economic reforms and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
(c) whether the level of inequality in the country has increased post the 1991 economic reforms and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
(d) the States where the said inequality has increased during the recent years?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION
(SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA)

(a): The estimates of national income (measured as net national income) and per capita income (measured as per capita net national income) of the country during the last three years are as under: <pre>
Item (at current prices) 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17
Net National Income (Rs. crore) 10953761 12076882 13408211
Per Capita Net National Income (Rs.) 86454 94130 103219
</pre>
Annual estimates of net state domestic product (NSDP) and per capita income (measured as per capita NSDP) are compiled by all the States/UTs except UTs of Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. As per latest reports, data for the 33 States/UTs is available till the year 2014-15. The information is given in the statement at Annexure-I.

The Government has been implementing several programmes for skill development, self-employment, wage employment and creation of assets that aim to promote inclusive growth and thereby bridge the income gaps. These include Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA) and various rural development schemes of the Department of Rural Development (DRD), namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana Gramin (PMAYG), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAYNRLM) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY).

(b): Yes, Madam. The State/UT-wise details of per capita income for the year 1989-90 (before 1991 economic reforms) and for the year 1992-93 (after 1991 economic reforms) are given in the statement at Annexure-II. State/UT-wise per capita income for the year 2014-15 (latest available) is included in the statement given at Annexure-I.

(c): Yes, Madam. Level of inequality is assessed in terms of Lorenz ratios of monthly per capita expenditure distribution using consumer expenditure data of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The NSSO 68th round report for the year 2011-12 noted that there was an increase in inequality (in terms of Lorenz ratio) from 0.297 to 0.307 for the rural sector and from 0.373 to 0.385 for the urban sector, when compared to the data of 61st round for the year 2004-05. Reasons for increase were not surveyed.

(d): Comparison of inequality in terms of Lorenz ratios at State level based on NSSO 68th round (2011-12) data and 66th round (2009-10) data indicates that inequality in rural sector increased in all States/ UTs except for Sikkim, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. During this period, in respect of the urban sector, inequality increased in Manipur, Mizoram, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Haryana and Kerala.